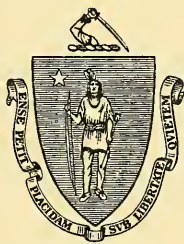


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
 TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman*.
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 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 HERBERT B. EHLMANN, BROOKLINE.
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 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
 JOHN J. SHEEHAN, WESTBOROUGH.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

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MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

Judge James W. McDonald of Marlborough was reappointed a trustee by Governor James M. Curley in August, 1936.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1936 the Board has held 11 regular meetings, and 1 special meeting in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,501 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 118 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 88 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1936.*

	1934	1935	1936
Lyman School for Boys.....	234	249	223
Industrial School for Boys.....	417	365	274
Industrial School for Girls.....	132	159	115

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1936; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1936.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1936
	1934	1935	1936		
Lyman School for Boys.....	399	398	355	480	347
Industrial School for Boys.....	335	317	263	319	250
Industrial School for Girls.....	258	274	266	297	234

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1936.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
1932	235	402	152	789
1933	214	328	129	671
1934	234	417	132	783
1935	249	365	159	773
1936	223	274	115	612
Totals	2,724	3,656	1,647	8,027

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1936, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,749, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1936.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	347	1,283	1,630
Industrial School for Boys	250	1,101	1,351
Industrial School for Girls	234	534	768
Totals	831	2,918	3,749

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1935 and 1936 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1935	1936
Lyman School for Boys	12.79 months	11.68 months
Industrial School for Boys	9.78 months	9.50 months
Industrial School for Girls	20.54 months	18.50 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 96 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 54. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 42.

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

A gradual reorganization of the psychiatric work for the three institutions in the Division of Juvenile Training has been brought about during the past three years by the appointment of a psychologist for the Lyman School in 1934, and the appointment of a psychologist for the Industrial School for Boys in 1935. The services of both of these psychologists have been available for the Industrial School for Girls upon request of the Superintendent.

The psychologists are assisted by a psychometrist, and in all three schools there have been established adequate testing techniques for the approximate evaluation of general intelligence, indicating abilities and disabilities, tests of actual performance levels in various academic subjects, construction of correlation charts, which have been helpful in planning academic education and adequate school programs, and in the two boys' schools, tests of mechanical ability as an aid to determining the proper work at which to place a boy.

The standard tests are used, along with education achievement tests. Where required, additional tests to determine special abilities or disabilities are used. The psychometrist gives testing service to all three institutions within the Division of Juvenile Training, testing both boys and girls.

The psychologists have become an integral part of the administration of the schools for boys, dealing largely with the adjustment, training and discipline of the boys, as well as conferring with the staff upon the particular problems as they arise with individuals. They serve as consultants not only because of their peculiar knowledge of mental defect and disease but because of their insight into motives, and understanding of mental mechanisms and emotional behavior.

In cases of marked mental defect and disease, where commitment to schools for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, and the Department for Defective Delinquents was contemplated, the psychologist was called upon for examination and advice.

After a month of well-rounded study of a new boy in the reception cottage, a conference is held at which all the information learned from outside sources and study and observation within the institution is presented and considered by a committee known as the Classification Committee, consisting of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Head Teacher, Psychologist and Psychometrist. For this meeting the psychologist has prepared a complete and systematized report, and has attempted to evaluate the case and present some tentative plan and recommendation for discussion by the Committee.

A plan is then agreed upon for placement in cottage, school and work. This has been followed up with conferences from time to time in order to check up on progress and to make change in the plans, if necessary, looking toward a better understanding and adjustment of the boy to the life and work of the school.

The psychologists see all new boys as soon as practicable after they enter the institution, in an effort to help the boy in his adjustment by telling him about the institution and its regulations, explaining what is expected of him, and the things he can gain during his stay.

During the past year the practice of sending reports to the Parole Branch when a boy leaves the institution has been continued. These reports cover his conduct, school and work record while in the institution, with helpful notes on his personality attitudes and abilities, and with suggestions and recommendations as to subsequent supervision and treatment.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DuBOIS, *Superintendent*

The main objectives of the Lyman School for Boys during the past year have been to receive boys who have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the courts of the Commonwealth their inability to adjust satisfactorily in the various communities; to study them in an effort to determine the causes of maladjustment; to provide a corrective program of activities for them; and to prepare them for a return to the communities under supervision.

It is believed to be important, when the boy first arrives at the school, to place him in a group of newly committed boys and to provide him an active program, in order that he may have less time to think about his misfortunes and become too homesick. A program of working about the grounds and in the various buildings connected with the farm and maintenance activities of the school, and in active recreational pursuits, keeps the boy active, and provides opportunities for studying his attitudes towards work, play, masters and other boys. Some of these attitudes may be the key to his failure to adjust more satisfactorily in the community. This program is desirable also from the standpoint of health in that it keeps the boy in

the open air most of the day, thus developing his appetite and inducing physical fatigue which results in sound sleep. The health of the other boys of the school is better safeguarded against potential carriers of communicable diseases by this arrangement. Careful mental tests and physical examinations are also incorporated in the program for the first month of the boy's stay at the Lyman School. As a consequence, it is possible at the end of this period to outline a fairly accurate treatment program for the rest of the boy's period of training.

The treatment program consists of four major factors:—academic; occupational; home life; and recreational activities. Each of these factors is very important, and each should receive careful supervision. Efforts have been made to see that the entire staff keeps ever in mind that the most important consideration is the development of wholesome mental attitudes and reactions. They are encouraged to be alert in detecting unwholesome attitudes and to bring such cases to the attention of the professional staff for study. The staff is constantly reminded that behavior is not as much a matter of intellect or outcome of rational judgment as it is a matter of the habits of response to instincts, impulses, appetites, or urges.

In the academic activities, greatest emphasis is laid upon reading and expression, both oral and written. Classes are small which makes it possible to devote much time to the individual needs of pupils; materials are adequate, and as a consequence excellent results are obtained.

In all occupational activities, emphasis is laid on instruction rather than production. Labor-saving equipment secured during the past year has made it possible to relieve the boys of many time-consuming activities, which makes it possible to use the time for instruction.

In home training, efforts are made to fix habits of cleanliness, good manners, respect for the rights of others, service and loyalty to the home group, and pride in its appearance and reputation.

The recreational program consists of many varied activities such as music, art, dramatics, sound pictures, leather craft, stamp collecting, reading, games, sports, and athletic programs. The aim is to provide real satisfactions from socially acceptable activities of some kind for each individual according to his interests and aptitudes.

Throughout the entire program, health is recognized as a fundamental objective. Careful attention has been paid to providing a daily bath, proper food, clothing, exercise, rest and medical care. Mental health is striven for fully as much as physical. Personal guidance for removing mental conflicts and worry is encouraged in all relations between the staff and the boy in all activities. Efforts are made to see that each boy has an opportunity to do something in which he can be successful.

Religious education is given careful attention. Grace is said before each meal, prayers are said morning and night, and all boys are required to attend Sunday services, Sunday School, and mid-week religious instructions, according to their various religious beliefs.

Many improvements were made in the physical plant of the school during the year. The carpenters, painter, plumber, steam-fitter, and electrician have made a great many improvements in the various buildings.

The farm was unusually productive in its various departments, with the exception of the apple crop. The dairy produced 223,915 quarts of milk, which is 15,913 quarts more than the previous year's production. Eight thousand ninety-nine (8,099) dozens of eggs were produced as against 3,709 dozens the previous year. The potato crop was a bumper one, the yield being 166,005 pounds, as against 80,861 pounds the preceding year. Additions to the silos, a new brooder house, and a new spray rig have contributed much to efficient farm work.

On the whole, it is felt that the year has been one of progress, and that solid foundation work has been laid for better work next year and during the succeeding years.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1936, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 383.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 14,085.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 694.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,770.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 694.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 11.
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 38.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 56.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 59.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 5.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 215.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 516.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 331.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 41.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40.
 Memorial Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 1.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 7.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 202.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 31.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 35.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 18.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 23.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 161.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 114.
 Number of nose and throat treatments, 460.
 Number of treatments for furunculosis, 464.
 Number of treatments for scabies, 17.
 Number of treatments with antirabic serum, 1.
 Contagious cases: Scarlet fever, 8; measles, 1; German measles, 2.
 Among the special cases treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital were the following: lobar pneumonia, 3; hernias, 3; appendectomy, 1; blood tests, 2; for orthopedic treatment including fractures, 9; abscess of the shoulder, 1; abscess of gland of leg, 1; Addison's disease, 1; admission of foreign bodies, 4. Treated at the Memorial Hospital, Worcester: lobar pneumonia, 1; edema of brain, 1; and ruptured kidney, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: amalgam fillings, 1,078; copper cement fillings, 1,096; porcelain fillings, 250; extractions, 416; treatments, 144; and prophylaxis, 888.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1935.....	351
Committed during the year.....	223
Returned from parole.....	369
Returned from absence without leave.....	92
Returned from hospitals.....	24
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1
Returned from court.....	4
Returned from leave of absence.....	13
	<hr/> 727
	*1,078
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	371
Paroled to others than relatives.....	54
Boarded in foster homes.....	131
Absent without leave.....	97
Released to hospitals.....	31
Granted leave of absence.....	14
Released to court on habeas.....	6
Committed to State Hospital for observation.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.....	17
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
	<hr/> 731
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1936.....	347

*This represents 592 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1936, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1936	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	1	129	130
Berkshire.....	4	506	510
Bristol.....	24	1,631	1,655
Dukes.....	—	32	32
Essex.....	22	2,377	2,399
Franklin.....	—	145	145
Hampden.....	17	1,346	1,363
Hampshire.....	—	255	255
Middlesex.....	40	3,476	3,516
Nantucket.....	—	31	31
Norfolk.....	7	843	850
Plymouth.....	11	461	472
Suffolk.....	83	3,892	3,975
Worcester.....	14	1,794	1,808
Totals.....	223	16,918	17,141

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fathers born in United States.....	17	19	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17
Mothers born in United States.....	25	26	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22
Fathers foreign born.....	22	25	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21
Mothers foreign born.....	20	18	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20
Both parents born in United States.....	77	84	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92
Both parents foreign born.....	211	206	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	5	10	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	8	5	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	62	60	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50
Per cent of American parentage.....	22	25	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	.4	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Born in United States.....	320	322	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214
Foreign born.....	20	23	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6
Unknown nativity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1936	1885 to 1935	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	16	25	41
Eight.....	4	65	115	184
Nine.....	7	236	231	474
Ten.....	17	531	440	988
Eleven.....	12	1,005	615	1,632
Twelve.....	30	1,851	748	2,629
Thirteen.....	53	2,823	897	3,773
Fourteen.....	76	4,128	778	4,982
Fifteen.....	22	437	913	1,372
Sixteen.....	2	36	523	561
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	223	11,147	5,518	16,888

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Had parents.....	134
Had no parents.....	10
Had father only.....	27
Had mother only.....	33
Had step-father.....	12
Had step-mother.....	9
Had parents separated.....	19
Had intemperate father.....	79
Had intemperate mother.....	4
Had both parents intemperate.....	14
Had attended church.....	220
Had never attended church.....	3
Were attending school.....	223
Had been arrested before.....	194
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	26
Had used tobacco.....	169
Parents owning residence.....	26
Members of family had been arrested.....	93

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	1	28.....	1	1
1.....	—	3	14.....	1	2
2.....	—	5	12.....	1	3
3.....	—	6	7.....	1	4
6.....	—	7	7.....	1	5
9.....	—	8	3.....	1	6
23.....	—	9	2.....	1	7
40.....	—	10	3.....	1	8
44.....	—	11	1.....	1	11
38.....	1	—	1.....	2	1

Total number paroled for first time during year, 245. Average length of stay in school, 11.68 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Breaking and entering.....	88	Setting fires.....	2
Larceny.....	81	Assault and battery.....	3
Delinquent.....	4	Lewdness.....	2
Running away.....	9	Torturing animals.....	1
Stubbornness.....	18	Indecent exposure.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile.....	9	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Malicious injury to property.....	3	Sodomy.....	1
Total.....			*223

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1926-27.....	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28.....	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29.....	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30.....	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31.....	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32.....	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33.....	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34.....	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35.....	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36.....	354.74	223	556	175
Average for ten years.....	450.67	272.4	628.3	1792

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1927	14.21	1932	14.34
1928	14.03	1933	14.50
1929	14.18	1934	14.50
1930	14.24	1935	14.31
1931	14.36	1936	14.54

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1927	12.48	1932	12.84
1928	11.43	1933	13.18
1929	12.05	1934	13.05
1930	12.15	1935	12.79
1931	12.23	1936	11.68

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1927	13.20	1932	13.40
1928	12.69	1933	12.29
1929	13.32	1934	13.54
1930	13.23	1935	13.45
1931	13.45	1936	13.37

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1927	353	1932	401
1928	412	1933	468
1929	359	1934	353
1930	382	1935	327
1931	412	1936	369

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1927	\$9.37	\$9.34	1932	\$9.38	\$9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.29	9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1935	12.06	11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.94

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	—	6th	44	Special Class	14
2nd	12	7th	37	Continuation	4
3rd	11	8th	36	Ungraded	2
4th	19	9th	8		
5th	26	High School	10	Total	223

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.	
Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$27.00
Sales	1,043.84
Miscellaneous:—	
Refunds, account previous years	1,022.06
Old bank balance, cash unclaimed, etc.	18.06
	<hr/>
	2,110.96

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:—	
Advance	22,000.00
Current year refunds	306.31
Receipts on account of maintenance	152,570.19
Income on endowment securities	12.00
	<hr/>
	174,888.50
	<hr/>
	\$176,999.46

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$1,070.84	
Refunds account previous years	1,022.06	
Current year refunds	306.31	
Income on endowment securities	12.00	
Old bank balance, cash unclaimed, etc.	18.06	
		\$2,429.27

Maintenance appropriations:—

Return of advance	22,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance	152,570.19	
		\$174,570.19

\$176,999.46

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$296,931.93
Expenses (as analyzed below)	276,705.29

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth..... \$20,226.64

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$150,982.88
Religious Instruction	2,302.71
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,979.66
Food	33,366.47
Clothing and materials	17,633.09
Heat and other plant operations	21,649.02
Medical and general care	5,713.33
Furnishings and household supplies	6,281.58
Farm	16,397.65
Garage and grounds	3,122.09
Repairs, ordinary	5,486.34
Repairs and renewals	10,790.47

Total expenses for maintenance..... \$276,705.29

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7,
P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Store-
house, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Whole amount		\$41,225.00
Expended during fiscal year (1936)	\$340.39	
Expended during previous years (1934-35)	40,480.08	40,820.47

Balance at end of year..... \$404.53

For the Purchase and Installation of Equipment for Power Plant, Lyman
School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Whole amount	\$45,000.00
Expended during fiscal year	59.73

Balance at end of year..... \$44,940.27

During the year the average number of inmates has been 354.74.

Total cost of maintenance, \$276,705.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$15.00.

Receipts from sales, \$1,043.84.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.056.

All other institution receipts, \$45.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.002.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$14.94.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.57
Buildings	854,623.36

Total real estate..... \$912,148.93

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property..... \$176,230.04

Total valuation of property..... \$1,088,378.97

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	351	—	351
Number received during the year	727	—	727
Number passing out of the institution during the year	731	—	731
Number at the end of the fiscal year	347	—	347
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	354.74	—	354.74
Average number of officers and employees during the year	102	45	147

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1935	1,346
Released on parole during year 1936	556
Total	1,902
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	619
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1936	1,283
Net loss	63

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*

1. Salaries	\$150,982.88
2. Subsistence	33,366.47
3. Clothing	17,633.09
4. Ordinary repairs	5,486.34
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	69,236.51

Total for institution. \$276,705.29

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$46,140.00
Office and other expenses	21,780.52
Boarded boys under fourteen	23,205.55

Total

Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Another very successful year in the life of the school has just passed. Believing as always that individualization is a prime factor in any serious attempt to educate the delinquent boy, the school has continued to intensify its efforts with each lad as a separate problem. The added services of a full-time psychologist has made possible a more careful study of the boy and a more adequate presentation of the data for the consideration of the classification committee comprised of the superintendent, psychologist, supervising cottage master, and school principal who sit in conference to place the youth as wisely as possible in his academic, vocational, and recreational life.

Reducing to forty-eight the required hours of weekly employment for State employees has made possible a regular series of cottage masters' meetings during which particular attention has been paid to cottage life as a distinct opportunity for social education. The development of house groups, making, as they do, for a healthy and keen communal interest, is evidence of the growing appreciation of the rich educational possibilities of group living in a twenty-four-hour school.

The work in the academic field has been gradually extended. Departmentalization, even on a small scale, has led to improved teaching of our units of work in the fields of English, general science, and social science. The intellectual capacity of the boy is always a major factor in providing for proper individual differentiations.

Every attempt is made to utilize subject matter for purposes of social guidance. We believe that a boy is sent to us not because he specifically failed in academic work, but because he failed to meet adequately a major social situation in his life. To this end, work in English stresses neither the formal aspects of grammar, nor the reading or interpretation of so-called classic literature, but every opportunity

is provided for the boy to develop his personality, and to express himself clearly. Work in the use of library facilities and reference books not only provides him with tools of his work, but may be useful to him in using his leisure time wisely when he leaves the school. Similarly, in reading, an effort is made to raise the level of the boy's taste and to teach him to select the worth-while things from the newspapers and periodicals which he is likely to read when he leaves. Believing that membership in social and recreational clubs is of tremendous value, fundamental training is given the boys in how to conduct themselves when participating in group discussions governed by parliamentary procedure. Another unit is devoted entirely to developing some facility in every-day conversation.

In the social science field the development of a wholesome attitude toward civic and family responsibility is the goal. Units of work are all predicated upon the basis of intelligent self-interest as the means to ultimate success in any undertaking. Blocks of work are devoted to topics such as heroes and hero-worship, transportation, and communication. Among other units taught are several dealing with automobile laws and rules for safety, and the working knowledge of insurance as it affects the individual home, the object being to seek out teaching materials compatible with the needs, capacities, and interests of the boy.

The general science field is devoted to encouraging real thought about every-day factors in our environment that are likely to be taken for granted without any consideration. Units are devoted to the weather, water and its sources, automobile mechanics, and other similar topics.

The school paper, in its second year of regular publication, is doing much to foster the unity of the group and provides a splendid opportunity for boys who are interested in creative work.

Opportunities for review of fundamental processes are also provided for a limited number of boys.

Vocationally the school continues to do an excellent job of teaching industry and the ability to do things. Some progress has been made toward organizing the educational possibilities of the routine maintenance work into concrete learning units. It is planned to expend even greater effort this coming year in this most important field.

The department of physical education has been strengthened, especially as concerns the use of the summer play ground. Noteworthy is the introduction of new games and the starting of new inter-cottage leagues. A regulation baseball league was organized and played in two halves. In addition, for those boys who lacked the ability and facility to play regulation baseball, a soft ball league was organized which included many boys who formerly would have been left out of this very interesting program. Again, for the first time, a cottage volley ball league was started and proved highly successful after the boys were once taught the principles of the game. Special occasions, such as the athletic meets on the Fourth of July and Labor Day were more carefully planned, and boys had an opportunity to try out in every event. As a result these meets were very satisfactory.

The winter season approximated those of previous years. Swimming, gymnasium classes, game periods, cottage basketball games, and an indoor soft ball league, together with the annual prize drill, made for a very busy, very full athletic life. As usual, non-swimmers were taught to swim.

Representative athletic teams acquitted themselves very creditably in inter-scholastic competition. This feature of the program is not only of great value to the boys participating, but is a tremendous factor in developing proper group loyalty and group morale.

As always, religious education has received active attention through the year. Classes for Catholic boys in First Communion and Confirmation were organized, one large group being confirmed in the chapel at the school. Religious and spiritual guidance is offered to meet the needs of the various groups, and observance of the various religious holidays is especially planned.

During the year various improvements have been made in the physical plant, including the building of a septic tank, the laying of pipe for drainage, and improvement and re-surfacing of roads. The land purchased last year has made available additional land for pasturage and 250 cords of stove wood have been cut from it.

The farm, in addition to offering a splendid chance to teach the boy a knowledge

of agricultural processes, has again paid well for the money and labor involved. Some of the larger items were 2,125 bushels of potatoes, 1,700 baskets of peaches, 192,000 quarts of milk, 10,500 dozen of eggs, and 11,720 pounds of poultry. The canning department did exceedingly well this year. Some of the more important items were 6,525 quarts of tomatoes, 3,925 quarts of corn, 3,654 quarts of string beans, and 1,987 quarts of apple sauce. All of this food, together with some three thousand dollars' worth of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables, is consumed in the institution, and goes far toward insuring an adequate and palatable diet for growing boys.

Believing that the bad conduct of most boys is due not to vicious impulses, but to the inability to meet wisely the situation in which he finds himself, and that conversely most of his good conduct is due to the ability to adjust himself wisely to the situation at hand, it is the task of the school to study and guide the lad to the end that his disabilities may be minimized, and his abilities developed sufficiently to insure his success in the open community.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1936 is respectfully submitted.

No illness of a serious nature was encountered during the past year. No contagious diseases occurred, except in the case of two boys who had mumps on admission and who were promptly isolated.

Due to the decrease in the school population, there was a great decrease in the number of out-patients treated. There was, however, an increase in the number of ward patients, due to the policy of hospitalizing any boy who shows the least indication of illness.

The general condition of the boys, upon examination at admission, was poor, it being rare to find a boy entirely free from physical defects. Most of these defects are corrected while the boy is in the school and he leaves in good physical condition. The average gain in weight was 13 pounds in nine months. Regular hours, regular meals, constant watchfulness for symptoms of illness, and prompt treatment of disease are the principal factors in keeping the boys in good physical condition.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 337.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,624.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, 413.
Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,458.
Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 413.
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 400.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 37.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 19.
Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 250.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 458.
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 167.
Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 13.

Special cases:—Hernia, 1; traumatic amputation of finger, 1; mumps, 2; asthma, 1; gonorrhea, 2; pneumonia, 1; arthritis, 1; tumor of spine, 1.
Fractures:—Finger, 1; clavicle, 1; right fibula, 1; nose, 1; thumb, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 50; of cement fillings, 14; of porcelain fillings, 146; of cleanings, 365; of extractions, 292; Novocaine administrations, 293.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 121.
Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 60.
Number of inmates given glasses, 15.
Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 15.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 11.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 9.
Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 2.
Abscess of throat, 1.
Consultations, 7.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1935.....	305
Committed during the year.....	253
Re-committed during the year.....	4
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	17
Returned from parole.....	142
Returned from leave of absence.....	8
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	16
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	2
Returned from Danvers State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Grafton State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Court.....	4
	<hr/> 754
Paroled.....	280
Returned cases re-paroled.....	167
Granted leave of absence.....	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	11
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	13
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	1
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	5
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	1
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	10
Discharged.....	2
Absent without leave.....	5
	<hr/> 504
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1936.....	250

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	84
Both parents foreign born.....	113
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	16
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	22
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	1
Father native born and mother unknown.....	7
Mother native born and father unknown.....	16
Nativity of parents unknown.....	12
	<hr/> 274
Total.....	274

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Born in the United States.....	261
Birthplace not known.....	1
Born in foreign countries.....	*12
	<hr/> 274
Total.....	274

*Including Canada and provinces, 6; Italy, 3; England, 1; Greece, 1; Sweden, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Larceny.....	56	Carrying revolver.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	41	Unnatural act.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	46	Assault with intent to rob.....	2
Attempted breaking and entering.....	1	Failure on parole.....	16
Attempted larceny.....	3	Being a runaway.....	7
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	40	Drunkenness.....	2
Violating auto laws.....	5	Arson.....	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	30	Malicious mischief.....	1
Assault.....	1	Defacing building.....	1
Assault and battery.....	3	Destroying personal property.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	Wantonly injuring property.....	2
Indecent assault.....	2	Eavesdropping.....	1
Lewdness.....	4	Unlawfully carrying dirk knife.....	1
Assault to rape.....	2		
Robbery.....	1	Total.....	*274

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	176
Had father only.....	20
Had mother only.....	61
Mother dead and father unknown.....	1
Father dead and mother unknown.....	2
Had foster parents.....	—
Parents, unknown.....	7
Both parents dead.....	7
Had step-father.....	11
Had step-mother.....	11
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	96
Parents separated.....	28
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	104
Had parents owning residence.....	47
Had attended school within a year.....	107
Had attended school within two years.....	55
Had attended school within three years.....	17
Had attended school within four years.....	3
Were attending school.....	92
Had been in court before.....	255
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	39
Had used tobacco.....	235
Had been inmates of another institution.....	73

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16.....	93	Over 18.....	7
16-17.....	124		
17-18.....	50	Total.....	274

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Ungraded class.....	14	In 7th grade.....	47
In 4th grade or below.....	3	In 8th grade.....	74
In 5th grade.....	5	In High School.....	98
In 6th grade.....	33		
		Total.....	274

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2.....	—	2	43.....	—	10
2.....	—	3	22.....	—	11
3.....	—	4	19.....	1	—
3.....	—	5	7.....	1	1
3.....	—	6	3.....	1	2
12.....	—	7	2.....	1	3
69.....	—	8	1.....	1	4
88.....	—	9	2.....	1	5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 280; average length of stay in school, 9.5 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.00	
Sales.....	382.03	\$426.03
Refunds of previous years.....		\$9.13
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Advance.....	\$12,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	100,554.64	
Refunds.....	3.36	
		<u>\$112,558.00</u>
		\$112,993.16

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$426.03	
Refunds, account maintenance	3.36	
Refunds, previous years	9.13	
		\$438.52
Maintenance appropriations:		
On account of maintenance	\$100,554.64	
Return of advance	12,000.00	
		\$112,554.64
		\$112,993.16

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$2,448.18
Appropriation, current year	198,360.00
	\$200,808.18
Expenses (as analyzed below)	185,543.08
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$15,265.10

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$100,070.88
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,496.45
Food	20,958.68
Clothing and materials	9,660.99
Heat and other plant operations	13,479.62
Medical and general care	4,511.19
Furnishings and household supplies	5,098.10
Farm	14,066.79
Garage and grounds	1,410.66
Repairs, ordinary	4,482.07
Repairs and renewals	7,307.65
Total expenses for maintenance	\$185,543.08

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.

Total cost for maintenance, \$185,543.08.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.56.
 Receipts from sales, \$382.03.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0279.
 All other institution receipts, \$44.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0032.
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$13.53.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$35,629.80
Buildings	645,405.00
Total real estate	\$681,034.80

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	148,826.16
Total valuation of property	\$829,860.96

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	305	—	305
Number received during the year	449	—	449
Number passing out of the institution during the year	504	—	504
Number at end of the fiscal year	250	—	250
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	263	—	263
Number of individuals actually represented	706	—	706
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	76	23	99

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1935	1,151
Number of boys paroled during year 1936	447
	1,598
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	497
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1936	1,101
Net loss	50

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:*	
1. Salaries	\$100,070.88
2. Subsistence	20,958.68
3. Clothing	9,660.99
4. Ordinary repairs	4,482.07
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	50,370.46
Total for institution	\$185,543.08

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 22)

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1936, there were 2,384 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,283 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,101 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a decrease of 113 in the number of boys on parole for the year 1936, as compared with a decrease of 97 boys for the year 1935.

On the whole the general health of our wards during the year was good. Several serious accidents, however, occurred to our wards, and one very serious accident caused the death of one boy in a foster home.

As in the year 1935, the wards of this branch have been assisted by securing employment on Federal, as well as local, projects. Again our boys have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by Government-sponsored Arts and Crafts Centers. It has been encouraging to note that a higher rate of wages than formerly has been received for our wards who are at work in foster homes. In the industrial centers an upward trend in employment continues.

Again the wisdom of the savings system, as instituted by the Trustees, has proved valuable, and in many cases, when our wards became of age or received an honorable discharge, they received a substantial sum, which had been saved for them, from their wages.

As in the past, splendid co-operation and assistance from private and public welfare agencies, courts, probation officers and other officials, have been received. An outstanding institution which has rendered kindly consideration and treatment for our wards is the Massachusetts General Hospital.

When one considers the numbers and types of boys who are in the care of the Boys Parole Branch, it may be readily understood that the problems encountered are as difficult as they are varied. Not even the trained worker can hope to influence the so-called "bad boy," unless he can make in some way a lasting and favorable impression on the boy. Despite the constant vigilance and earnest efforts of the visitors, there will continue to be some failures. It has been well said that the failures stand out very prominently, but the successes too often remain in the background.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 54 boys—20 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 34 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

When the several localities in our Commonwealth were threatened by the most serious flood recorded in the history of our State, the members of the staff, without reserve, volunteered to assist in the flooded areas where they live and work, and as a result of their careful supervision and vigilance, no serious illness occurred to our wards as a result of the flood conditions. The visitors made special effort to check on the health of our wards. At the slightest

appearance of illness, the ward was taken to a physician or hospital for a check-up. In communities where the Boards of Health felt that anti-typhoid serum should be administered, the visitors made certain that our wards received the necessary treatment.

During the year 1936, the Superintendent has held 917 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 309 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 387 conferences concerning our wards with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendent of either of the schools. Two hundred five (205) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these wards were sent to their own homes; some were sent from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs and some to foster homes to work for wages. The Superintendent visited 58 foster homes during the year 1936. He also received and sent a total of 502 telephone calls from his own home. These calls, concerning our wards, were received or sent entirely out of office hours, such as evenings, holidays and Sundays.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives, 371 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages, 57 boys; and paroled to foster homes at board, 128 boys—a total of 556 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives, 385 boys; and paroled to foster homes, 62 boys—a total of 447 boys. During the fiscal year, 369 boys of the total of 1,902 boys on parole were returned to Lyman School for Boys—314 boys for violation of parole and 55 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 241 boys were returned from their own homes and 128 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 142 of the total of 1,598 boys on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—128 boys for violation of parole and 14 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 29 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 25,872 visits during the year 1936—13,534 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,338 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,586 home investigations made and 298 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 849 relocations made. There were 129 investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the parole of boys made.

The office staff and visitors of the Boys Parole Branch are to be commended for their integrity and tact in handling the many trying situations that arise in their work. The Director and Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools have been most considerate in their interest and helpful in their co-operation.

The kind co-operation of the Executive Secretary, the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Mass., and the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, Mass., together with the staffs connected with their offices and institutions, is gratefully acknowledged.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1935.....	1,346
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1936.....	556
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1936.....	1,902
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1936.....	369
Became of age during year.....	179
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	22
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	29
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	20
	619
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1936.....	1,283
Net loss.....	63

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U.S. Army, Navy and Marines	25	1.95	In different occupations	97	7.56
At board, attending school	63	4.91	Odd jobs	70	5.45
Attending school, not boarded	231	18.01	Occupations unknown	23	1.79
Employed on farms	52	4.05	Recently released	48	3.75
In mills (textile)	28	2.19	In other institutions	17	1.33
In other mills and factories	56	4.36	Ill	18	1.40
In machine shops	8	.62	Idle	139	10.83
In shoe shops	30	2.34	Whereabouts unknown	60	4.68
Clerks and in stores	33	2.57	Out of Commonwealth	68	5.30
In printing plants	8	.62	Working on local welfare project	4	.31
Messengers and doing errands	9	.70	In Civilian Conservation Corps	73	5.69
Teamsters and truck drivers	44	3.43	On Federal projects	54	4.21
Classed as laborers	25	1.95			
				1,283	100.00

The records of the above 1,283 boys show that at the time of the last report 958, or 74.67 per cent, were doing well; 101, or 7.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 73, or 5.69 per cent, were doing badly; 68, or 5.30 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 60, or 4.68 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 23, or 1.79 per cent, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	371
Number of boys paroled to others	54
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	131
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	556
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1936	63

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

For violation of parole	314
For relocation and other purposes	55
Total number returned	369

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	3	1.68	Idle	15	8.38
On farms	1	.56	Occupations unknown	31	17.30
In textile mills	4	2.24	Ill	1	.56
Chauffeurs	3	1.68	Whereabouts unknown	15	8.38
Clerks	5	2.80	Out of the Commonwealth	14	7.82
In factories	10	5.58	Working on local welfare project	1	.56
In different occupations	18	10.06	In Civilian Conservation Corps	9	5.03
Odd jobs	19	10.61	On Federal projects	15	8.38
In institutions	9	5.02			
Laborers	6	3.36		179	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	66	36.85
Doing fairly well	36	20.11
Doing badly	44	24.58
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	33	18.46
	179	100.00

During the year 9 boys who became of age in 1936 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1936, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	25
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,015
On parole to others	52
On parole at board	63
On parole out of Commonwealth	68
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	60
Total outside the School	1,283

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1935	1,151
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1936	447
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1936	1,598
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1936 ..	142
Became of age during year	246
Committed to other institutions during year	68
Honorably discharged from custody during year	34
Died during year	3
Number of boys re-committed during year	4
	497
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1936	1,101
Net loss	50

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	11	1.00	Recently released	44	4.00
Machinists	10	.91	In institutions	34	3.08
Employed on farms	50	4.55	Idle	142	12.90
In textile mills	39	3.55	In school	27	2.45
Other factories	60	5.45	Ill.	7	.64
In shoe shops	33	3.00	Out of the Commonwealth	43	3.90
Clerks and working in stores	36	3.26	Whereabouts unknown	47	4.27
Classed as laborers	27	2.45	Occupations unknown	17	1.54
Teamsters and truck drivers	57	5.17	Working on local welfare project ..	7	.64
Printing	3	.27	In Civilian Conservation Corps ..	114	10.36
In miscellaneous occupations	129	11.72	On Federal projects	94	8.54
Doing odd jobs	70	6.35			
				1,101	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,101 boys show that at the time of the last report 833, or 75.67 per cent, were doing well; 75, or 6.81 per cent, were doing fairly well; 86, or 7.81 per cent, were doing poorly; 43, or 3.90 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 47, or 4.27 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 17, or 1.54 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	1	.41	In school	1	.41
Chauffeurs	5	2.03	Ill.	7	2.85
Employed on farms	11	4.47	In other institutions	1	.41
In textile mills, other mills and factories	23	9.35	Out of the Commonwealth	11	4.47
Clerks	8	3.25	Whereabouts unknown	61	24.80
Classed as laborers	2	.81	In Civilian Conservation Corps ..	15	6.10
Odd jobs	15	6.10	Working on local welfare project ..	2	.81
In different occupations	28	11.38	On Federal projects	17	6.91
Idle	38	15.44		246	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	84	34.15
Doing fairly well	74	30.08
Doing badly	53	21.54
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	35	14.23
	246	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1936 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1936.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$46,140.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$5,111.55	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	8,160.86	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,711.17	
Travel of boys.....	3,327.61	
Auto hire for boys.....	204.48	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	33.00	
		18,548.67
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$840.64	
Stationery and office supplies.....	720.08	
Telephone and telegraph.....	601.88	
Rent.....	912.88	
Sundries.....	156.37	
		3,231.85
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$12,529.72	
Clothing.....	9,454.07	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,221.76	
		23,205.55
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$91,126.07
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$6,034.91

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past fiscal year, 115 girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls, 96 returned, and 234 paroled, leaving an enrollment in the school on November 30, 1936 of 234 girls. The average age of the girls committed was 15 years 3 months 4 days.

Of the 115 girls committed, the mental rating showed 22 with an I. Q. from .90 through 1.00; 32 between .80 and .90; 35 between .70 and .80; and 26 below .70. This indicates that 61 girls were committed to the school with borderline intelligence or below.

It is necessary, therefore, to arrange the training programs to meet the needs of this special group.

Because of the crowded conditions in the schools for the feeble-minded, many girls who properly belong in such schools and who could benefit by the specialized training there, are committed to the Industrial School for Girls.

After several months spent in the receiving cottage where the girl has been closely studied in the cottage school room and classified as to mental level, has received physical attention necessary at the Hospital and has been instructed in personal care and household duties, she is transferred to a regular training cottage and enters the central school building where she is assigned to the department best equipped to meet her individual needs.

SCHOOL PROGRAM

All grades from the third through the third year high school were represented in the school system this year. It is the purpose of this system to make the academic work of real value to the girls that opportunity may be given to all. If, however, there are individual cases where a full day of hand work seems advisable, such adjustments are made.

Every two months report cards are sent to the matrons. These cards are not only helpful to the matrons but a means by which the girls are able to see in tangible form what they have accomplished. Such qualities as effort, reliability and courtesy are stressed. An honor roll based on academic standards is maintained in the high school rooms with the names of these girls posted in a conspicuous place in the hall.

As an incentive to better spelling, a banner was awarded to the class having the highest record. All groups except high school competed this year. It was originally planned to make an award each week. The banner was first held by the lowest

grade in the building and after some weeks was won by the seventh grade, which had the unusual honor of keeping the banner the remainder of the year with a record of one hundred per cent. In June, a picnic was given this class as a reward.

Graphs for both spelling and arithmetic were used in the high school classes.

To fill a need, several new wall maps were purchased for the rooms in which geography is taught.

The sewing classes have done good work, particularly in view of the fact that production must be included with the training. Progress in these classes depends on the individual ability and the amount of time devoted to this work by the individual girl.

In the crafts class there were two sections—in one,— rug making and similar handicrafts; in the other, basketry.

The domestic science class continued its basic program of enrolling new girls as soon as possible and, in addition, gave girls of lower mentality a longer period of training and individual attention. Classes were held twice a week, each period being at least ninety minutes. In the case of several afternoon classes, longer periods were given.

Homemaking continued to be a part of the seventh grade program and was in charge of the teacher of this department.

The physical education department provided gymnastic exercises twice a week, and, in addition, took charge of recreational work evenings and on Saturday afternoons. Tournaments in volley ball and basket ball were held and much enthusiasm displayed.

In place of the regular indoor annual exhibition of the physical education department, a Play-Day out-of-doors on the new playground was given on May 28. Marching tactics, drills and stunts with many vari-colored flags made an effective picture.

Individual posture work with girls in need of same was given mornings. Although results along these line are never immediate, improvement has been marked both as to attitude and to actual posture.

Another accomplishment in this department was the organization of a Leadership Club, the purpose being to train those girls who showed interest and ability to assist with groups on the playground. Two girls were selected to represent each cottage and selection was based not only on the qualifications stated above but in required high standards of general conduct. When the names of new members were suggested, the understanding attitude of the girls, the frank discussion of each situation, and the fairness of decision were impressive.

This group met evenings once a week and once a month held an open social night to which each member invited two girls. No invitations were issued without the approval of teachers and cottage matrons. All parties were planned and carried out by the girls.

The music department plays a very definite part in our educational program. The supervisor of music gave class instruction and general chorus work to the entire group, and also held separate music rehearsals for Sunday services. In addition, a choir group of about thirty girls contributed largely to the pageants given at Christmas, Easter and in June, with a group of little girls included.

The Walter Damrosch music appreciation concerts were used as an integral part of the instruction in music.

The year also marks the organization of a dramatic club for girls interested. There were more applicants for membership than could be admitted so membership was based on general ability, and the number limited to twelve.

Meetings were held each week and on the evening of May 25, "Li'l Black Heliotrope", a one-act play, was presented in the Chapel supplemented by piano selections and choir numbers by both senior and junior members.

The annual graduation exercises and exhibition of school work was held on June 24 and again on June 27. Twenty-four members of the eighth grade class received promotion to the first year high school. A pageant, "The Seasons", was presented as part of the graduation exercises.

Other festivities during the year included a very lovely Nativity play, a Christmas assembly at the School Building, an Easter Pageant, and special programs at the Chapel on various holidays.

Interesting assemblies were held during the year on Friday afternoons. These took the form largely of demonstrations of work done in the various classes.

In addition to the Walter Damrosch music appreciation concerts, the radio has been used for geography broadcasts of the American School of the Air, as well as other broadcasts of special educational value.

The library has been as popular as ever. Many excellent books have been received from the National Civic Federation of Women's Clubs as well as those purchased with School funds. A library of approximately twenty-seven hundred books is now available. Reading certificates issued by the State Department of Public Libraries have been given to a number of girls.

The year has brought good response from the girls and much work has been accomplished.

With the exception of several emergency operative cases, the health of the girls has been exceptionally good.

The regular visiting day occurs on the first Wednesday of the month, and the school program is interrupted to allow the children to enjoy visits with their families. Special arrangements are made with parents unable to come to the School on the regular visiting day.

Production on the farm was about normal. Potatoes and vegetables were harvested covering the requirements for the institution; hay, ensilage and green feed were supplied for farm consumption. Beef, pork, chicken and butter were sent to the store house; 114,700 quarts of milk and 4,900 dozen eggs were produced.

A surplus production of potatoes, salt pork and hay was sold through the State Purchasing Bureau to other Institutions.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1936, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 377.
Number of visits by other physicians, 27.
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 18,261.
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 621.
Average number of patients in infirmary, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 128.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 82.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 509.
Number of smears taken, 466.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,992.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 1.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 27.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 9.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 6.
Number of X-rays taken, 14.
Number of injections of Ergot, 1.
Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 94.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 100.
Number of visits to foot specialist, 13.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 119.
Number of other eye examinations, 247.
Number of other ear examinations, 69.
Number of other nose examinations, 19.
Number of other throat examinations, 8.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 53.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 153.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 59.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 107.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4.
Total number of girls seen, 491.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 99.
Amalgam fillings, 1,177.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 114.
Enamel fillings, 210.	Bridge work, 2.
Cement fillings, 66.	Gold Crown, 2.
Extractions, 200.	Trubyte crown, 1.
Novocaine administrations, 195.	Partial plates, 9.
Cleansings, 103.	Impressions, 13.
Pulp removed, 6.	Number of girls seen, 1,240.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.

In the school November 30, 1935.....	257	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1935.....	572	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1935.....	829	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1936.....	115	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
		945
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1936.....	114	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	42	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	21	
		177
Total number in custody, November 30, 1936.....		768

TABLE 37.—Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.

In the Industrial School November 30, 1935.....	257	
Since committed.....	115	372
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	7	
From absence without leave.....	1	
From hospitals.....	18	
		26
Returned from parole:		
For a visit.....	3	
For medical care.....	18	
For further training.....	14	
For violation of parole.....	27	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	8	
		70
		96
Released from school:		468
From a visit to Industrial School.....	3	
On parole to parents or relatives.....	89	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	15	
On parole to other families for wages.....	83	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	5	
Leave of absence.....	7	
Absence without leave.....	1	
Transferred to hospitals.....	22	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	1	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	4	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-Minded.....	4	
		234
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1936.....		234

TABLE 38.—Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	12 ¹	1.....	1	—	6.....	2	0
1.....	—	20 ¹	3.....	1	1	4.....	2	1
1.....	—	24 ¹	10.....	1	2	1.....	2	2
1.....	—	1	5.....	1	3	4.....	2	3
1.....	—	2	10.....	1	4	3.....	2	5
4.....	—	3	10.....	1	5	1.....	2	6
2.....	—	6	8.....	1	6	1.....	2	7
1.....	—	7	13.....	1	7	1.....	2	8
1.....	—	8	12.....	1	8	3.....	2	9
1.....	—	9	11.....	1	9	1.....	3	—
4.....	—	10	4.....	1	10	1.....	3	4
4.....	—	11	6.....	1	11	1.....	3	5
						1.....	4	6

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 143; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 15 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Carrying a dangerous weapon.....	1
Delinquency.....	4
Delinquent Child—lewdness.....	1
Delinquent Child—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	1
Delinquent—intoxicated.....	1
Delinquent—larceny.....	1
Delinquent—lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2
Delinquent—runaway.....	4
Delinquent—stubbornness.....	3
False alarm of fire.....	1
Fornication.....	7
Larceny.....	14
Larceny of auto.....	1
Lewdness.....	8
Lewd person.....	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1
Lewd and wanton person in behavior.....	2
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in behavior.....	4
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	3
Runaway.....	11
Running away from home.....	1
Stubborn child.....	23
Stubbornness.....	9
Stubborn and disobedient child.....	2
Stubbornness—fornication.....	1
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship (Delinquent, 2; runaway, 3; stubbornness, 3).....	8
Total number committed.....	*115

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Between 8 and 9 years.....	1	Between 15 and 16 years.....	37
Between 10 and 11 years.....	2	Between 16 and 17 years.....	34
Between 12 and 13 years.....	4	Between 17 and 18 years.....	3
Between 13 and 14 years.....	9	Between 18 and 19 years.....	1
Between 14 and 15 years.....	24		
		Total number committed.....	115

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 4 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Born in the United States.....	113
Born in foreign countries.....	2
(Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, Canada, 1).....	
Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	56	Father unknown and mother native born.....	3
Both parents foreign born.....	31	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
Father native born and mother foreign.....	11		
Father foreign born and mother native.....	13	Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

In school.....	61	Waitress.....	1
Housework.....	11	Idle.....	41
Mother's helper.....	1		
		Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

In high school (1st year).....	7	In grade VI.....	19
In high school (2nd year).....	5	In grade V.....	4
In grade X.....	4	In grade IV.....	2
In grade IX.....	8	In grade III.....	1
In grade VIII.....	33	In grade II.....	1
In grade VII.....	22	In special classes.....	9
		Total number committed.....	115
In school when committed.....	61	Out of school between two and three years.....	8
Out of school less than one year.....	30	Out of school between three and four years.....	2
Out of school between one and two years.....	14		
		Total number committed.....	115

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>		<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal Services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		\$37.00	
Sales.....		1,237.29	
Miscellaneous.....		547.13	
			\$1,821.42
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>			
Appropriations:			
Advance.....		\$10,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		83,915.13	
Maintenance refunds.....		237.55	
			94,152.68
			\$95,974.10
<i>Payments</i>			
To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income.....		1,821.42	
Refunds, account maintenance.....		237.55	
			\$2,058.97
Maintenance Appropriations:			
Payments on account of maintenance.....		83,915.13	
Return of advance.....		10,000.00	
			93,915.13
			\$95,974.10
<i>Maintenance</i>			
Appropriation, current year.....		\$163,753.12	
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		158,408.34	
			5,344.78
<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>			
Personal services.....		\$81,441.36	
Food.....		13,846.22	
Medical and general care.....		2,895.63	
Farm.....		11,773.51	
Heat and other plant operations.....		17,912.89	
Garage, stable and grounds.....		1,471.38	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....		1,481.14	
Religious instruction.....		1,667.15	
Clothing and materials.....		5,904.90	
Furnishings and household supplies.....		6,083.90	
Repairs, ordinary.....		4,698.81	
Repairs and renewals.....		9,231.45	
			\$158,408.34
Total expenses for maintenance.....			

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

(Brought forward from 1935)

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at End of year
Purchase of Property	\$126.21		\$126.21

During the year the average number of inmates has been 265.89.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$158,408.34.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.4570.
 Receipt from sales, \$1,237.29.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0894.
 All other institution receipts, \$37.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0028.
 Net weekly per capita, \$11.3648.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936

REAL ESTATE		
Land.....		\$22,680.00
Buildings.....		516,875.82
Total real estate.....		\$539,555.82
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property.....		\$123,313.90
Total valuation of property.....		\$662,869.72

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	-	257	257
Number received during year (committed, 115, returned from parole, 96)	-	211	211
Number passing out of the institution during the year	-	234	234
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	-	234	234
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	-	265.89	265.89
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	65	90

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	741
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	177
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries	\$81,441.36
2. Subsistence	13,846.22
3. Clothing	5,904.90
4. Ordinary repairs	4,698.81
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,517.05
Total for institution	\$158,408.34

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

It is a recognized fact of the Girls Parole Branch that its work in the directing of adolescent girls is the building of character, so that in the course of time they may adjust themselves successfully to a life in the community. It should be borne in mind continually, when deciding upon any new plan or further outlay in the girls' behalf, that the fundamental objective of the department is character development.

There is no branch of social work so little understood, and therefore so little appreciated as that of parole work. Statistics cannot be compiled that will give any conception of what enters into the everlasting struggle which social workers experience in trying to solve the problems of the girls on parole, because "those things that count for most, cannot be counted."

In the supervision and training of the girls on parole, the visitors are confronted each year with practically the same obstacles, such as abnormal mentalities, mental instabilities, physical disabilities, and bad habits. Other handicaps are the ignorance and antagonism encountered in some cases, and the intolerant and unsympathetic attitudes of many in the communities where the girls live.

Seven hundred forty-one (741) girls and 55 babies were supervised by the Girls Parole Branch during the year 1936. On November 30, 1936, there were 534 girls on parole. Of these, 183 were living with relatives, 158 in foster homes, and 89 were married and living with husbands.

Placing and Visiting.—Whether a girl is paroled to her own home, or to a foster home, she requires much visiting. Often a visit may last several hours before the subtle truth is discovered and the attitude of the girl and relatives, or girl and employer, is made right toward each other. It is the visitor's duty to search out every factor that has a bearing on the girl's ultimate welfare. She may find that this girl needs only words of encouragement, while that one needs a bit of friendly advice or perhaps a vacation, and another needs the impelling force of authority to carry her over what might otherwise become a lapse of conduct.

During the year, 210 girls were paroled from the Industrial School; 143 of them were paroled for the first time. The average length of stay at the school was one year six months and fifteen days.

Two hundred sixty-five (265) different girls used 296 different homes 408 times.

School Girls.—During the past year, 85 individual girls attended school. They were graded as follows: 46 in high school; 12 in junior high; 10 in grammar; 4 in primary; 3 in special class; 5 in continuation school; 3 in trade school; and 2 in business college. Four (4) girls graduated from high school in June, 1936.

It is encouraging to note that the number of girls continuing in school, after leaving the institution, is increasing. Ten years ago only 5½ per cent of the girls on parole attended school. This year 11½ per cent were enrolled.

The young school girls require a great deal of visiting to keep them encouraged and to teach them the right attitude toward the new rules under which they must live.

Physical and Mental Health.—There are several reasons for having girls mentally examined. They are, primarily, misconduct, such as running away, immorality, stealing, forging checks, etc. But a mental examination may help to discover some potentiality of a girl, which, if an asset, may be cultivated, or, if a liability, may be checked. There may be also a question of the wisdom of continuing a girl's academic training.

Twenty (20) girls were examined at the schools for the feeble-minded. Eleven (11) of them were permanently committed to the schools for the feeble-minded. Only three girls in this group were too high grade for commitment, but they were found to be defective enough to be classified as defective delinquents. The remaining six girls' names were places on a waiting list for commitment in the future, when there is room for them.

The physical health of the girls is of great importance. To keep them in good physical condition is the greatest service that can be rendered to them. Many trips are made to hospitals, dentists, and doctors in efforts to forestall any future impairment of health.

Three hundred fifty-five (355) girls were escorted to twenty-eight different hospitals, dentists and doctors an aggregate of 1,225 times. There were 72 ward patients.

Girls Leaving the Care of Trustees.—Two hundred thirty-two (232) girls passed out of the custody of the department during the year 1936. One hundred fourteen (114) of them reached their majority (twenty-one years of age); 17 were committed to other institutions; and forty-two (42) girls were honorably discharged by the Trustees.

Seldom does the department hear of an honorably discharged girl who has not lived up to the standard, but very many girls have made much of their lives and have gone way beyond our expectations.

Girls' Savings.—On November 30, 1936, there were 254 bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, amounting to \$7,990.19. There were 13 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 4 accounts between \$200 and \$300; and one girl had saved \$371.52.

There were 356 bank accounts in all. This included the inactive and active.

Cash was withdrawn by 296 girls amounting to \$13,014.31. These withdrawals were for clothing, dentistry, board, vacation, tuition for further education, reimbursement to employers for money or articles stolen or destroyed, insurance, Christmas gifts, help at home, etc.

Girls are encouraged to save for their future needs. When a girl becomes of age, or is honorably discharged, she has turned over to her what savings she has in the bank.

Personnel.—There was no change through the year in the staff of workers.

The girls and the State owe much to the visitors for their loyalty and devotion. The work has been difficult, and there have been many emergencies which have been met with a good spirit.

The department extends to the Trustees and Executive Secretary its appreciation of their support and co-operation.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1936, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	147
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	15
On parole in families earning wages	140
Attending school, earning wages	8
Attending school, boarding	10
Attending school, living at home	21
In hospitals or convalescent homes	16
Married (subject to recall for cause)	89
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	30
Boarding temporarily	14
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	27
b. Previously	17
	534
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1935	234
	768

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1936*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1935	\$9,951.65
Cash received from savings to credit of 283 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936	\$12,990.48
Interest on deposits	192.65
By 1,367 deposits with the department	13,183.13
	\$23,134.78
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	240.47
Cash ² withdrawn by 296 girls	13,014.31
	13,254.78
Balance on deposit November 30, 1936	\$9,880.00

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1936*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$34,199.45
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,394.35	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	2,225.69	
		6,620.04
Office expenses:		
Advertising	79.60	
Postage	544.65	
Stationery and office supplies	527.71	
Telephone and telegrams	1,504.79	
Rent	2,088.60	
Sundries	94.43	
		4,839.78
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$45,659.27
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$4,160.25	
Clothing	2,274.58	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	745.11	
Travel	1,638.81	
Miscellaneous	74.82	
Total expended for girls		\$8,893.57
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$54,552.84

TRUST FUNDS¹LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1935	\$7,462.11	\$30,451.00	\$37,913.11
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Income from investments	1,211.58		1,211.58
Securities matured	1,300.00		
	\$0,973.69	\$30,451.00	\$39,124.69
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	1,296.20		1,296.20
Securities matured		1 300 00	
Balance November 30, 1936	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828.49

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400 00	
Boston bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Savoy, Mass., note		1,350.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate		1.00	
		<hr/>	
Cash on hand	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828 49

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936		
Balance November 30, 1936	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$6,035.91	\$6,035.91
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Receipts in 1935-36

Income from investments	1,515.00	1,515.00
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Payments in 1935-36

Lyman School for Boys	\$475.26	\$475.26
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Balance November 30, 1936	\$7,075.65	\$7,075.65
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Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-36		
Balance November 30, 1936	1,000.00	1,000.00

Present Investment

Boston bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
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Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$91.80	\$100.00	\$191.80
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Receipts in 1935-36

Income from investments	48.75	48.75
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Payments in 1935-36

Lyman School for Boys	\$115.06	\$115.06
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Balance November 30, 1936	\$25.49	\$100.00	\$125.49
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Present Investment

Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
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Cash on hand	\$25.49	<hr/>	\$125.49
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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-36		
Balance November 30, 1936	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Present Investment

Providence, R. I. bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
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Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$125.84	\$125.84
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investments.....	40.00	40.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$165.84	\$165.84

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1935.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936.....			
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds.....		\$1,000	\$1,000.00

Income, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$224.16	\$224.16
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$40.00	\$40.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$264.16	\$264.16

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936.....		
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$124.70	\$124.70
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$32.50	\$32.50
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$157.20	\$157.20
	110.74	110.74
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$46.46	\$46.46

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$140.82	\$11,348.47	\$11,489.29
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Securities deposited.....		240.47	240.47
	\$140.82	\$11,588.94	\$11,729.76
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	12.31		12.31
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$128.51	\$11,588.94	\$11,717.45
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		7,403.54	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		\$11,588.94	
Cash.....	\$128.51		\$11,717.45

Income, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$574.74		\$574.74
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$293.82		\$293.82
	\$868.56		\$868.56
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$432.00		\$432.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$436.56		\$436.56

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$10,252.74	\$10,252.74
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Securities deposited.....	\$737 57	\$737 57
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....	\$10,990 31	\$10,990 31
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	39.35	39.35
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....	\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.....	\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$640.48	\$640.48
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investments.....	\$252.43	\$252.43
	\$892.91	\$892.91
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$117.00	\$117.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$775.91	\$775 91

